6. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the potassium channel opener or agonist is selected from nicorandil, diazoxide, minoxidil, pinicadil, aprikalim, cromokulim, NS-1619 (1,3-dihydro-1-[2-hydroxy5(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]5-(trifluoromethyl)2-H-benimidazol-one), amlodipine, Bay K 8644(L-type), (1,4-dihydro-26-dimethyl-5-nitro-4[2(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyridine carboxylic acid (methyl ester)), bepridil HCI (L-type), calciseptine (L-type), omega-conotoxin GVIA (N-type), omega-conotoxin MVIIC (Q-type), cyproheptadine HC1, dantrolene sodium (Ca^{2+} release inhibitor), diltiazem HC1 (L-type), filodipine, flunarizine HC1 (Ca^{2+}/Na^{+}), fluspirilene (L-type), HA-1077 2HC1(1-(5 isoquinolinyl sulphonyl) homo piperazine.HCI), isradipine, loperamide HC1, manoalide (Ca^{2+} release inhibitor), nicardipine HC1 (L-type), nifedipine (L-type), niguldipine HC1 (L-type), nimodipine (L-type), nitrendipine (L-type), pimozide (L- and T- type), ruthenium red, ryanodine (SR channels), taicatoxin, verapamil HC1 (L-type), methoxy-verapamil HC1 (L-type), YS-035 HC1 (L-type)N[2(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dimethoxy N-methyl benzene ethaneamine HC1) and AV blockers.

7. (Amended) The method of claim 6, wherin the AV blocker is adenosine.

8. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S^*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

Claims 9- 43 are cancelled.

44. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S^*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

45. (New) The method of claim 4, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

46. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

47. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

48. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

49. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

Cl 2 cont

50. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

51. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

52. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-y1]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

53. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-yl]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

Cl 2 cont

54. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-yl]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

55. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-yl]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

56. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-yl]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

57. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the local anaesthetic is selected from mexiletine, diphenylhydantoin, prilocaine, procaine, mipivacaine and Class 1B antiarrhythmic agents.

58. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein the class 1B antiarrhythmic agent is lignocaine.

59. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein active ingredients (i) and (ii) are administered together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient.

60. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient is a buffer having a pH of about 6 to about 9.

61. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient is a buffer having a pH of about 6 to about 9.

62. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient has low concentrations of potassium.

63. (New) The method of claim 62, wherein the concentration of potassium is up to about 10mM.

64. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680), 2-chloradenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a,2b,3b,4a(S^*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-yl]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579), N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), aminophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexladenosine (CHA).

65. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the buffer is Krebs-Henseleit, St. Thomas No. 2 solution, Tyrodes solution, Fremes solution, Hartmanns solution or Ringers-Lactate.

66. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient has low concentrations of magnesium.

67. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the concentration of magnesium is up to about 2.5 mM.

68. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the active ingredients (i) and (ii) are administered together with another medicament.

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69. (New) The method of claim 68, wherein the medicament is dipyridamole or a clot-busting drug.

70. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the clot-busting drug is streptokinase.

71. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a neonate/infant.

72. (New) The method of claim 4, wherein the administration in cardiovascular applications is achieved by mixing the active ingredients with the blood of the subject or a subject having a similar blood type.

73. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration in cardiovascular applications is achieved by mixing the active ingredients with the blood of the subject or a subject having a similar blood type.

74. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein arrest is achieved by either continuous or intermittent delivery.

75. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the arrest occurs at temperatures of about 15°C to about 37°C.

76. (New) A method for arresting, protecting or preserving an organ comprising adding a composition which includes effective amounts of (i) potassium channel opener or agonist or an

adenosine receptor agonist and (ii) a local anaesthetic for use in arresting, protecting or preserving an organ.

77. (New) A pharmaceutical or veterinary composition comprising effective amounts of (i) a potassium channel opener or agonist or an adenosine receptor agonist and (ii) a local anaesthetic.

78. (New) A composition as claimed in claim 77, wherein the potassium channel opener or agonist is selected from nicorandil, diazoxide, minoxidil, pinicadil, aprikalim, cromokulim, NS-1619 (1,3-dihydro-1-[2-hydroxy5(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]5-(trifluoromethyl)2-H-benimidazol-one), amlodipine, Bay K 8644(L-type)(1,4-dihydro-26-dimethyl-5-nitro-4[2(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyridine carboxylic acid (methyl ester)), bepridil HC1 (L-type), calciseptine (L-type), omega-conotoxin GVIA (N-type), omega-conotoxin MVIIC (Q-type), cyproheptadine HC1, dantrolene sodium (Ca^{2+} release inhibitor), diltiazem HC1 (L-type), filodipine, flunarizine HC1 (Ca^{2+}/Na^{+}), fluspirilene (L-type), HA-1077 2HC1(1-(5 isoquinolinyl sulphonyl) homo piperazine.HC1), isradipine, loperamide HC1, manoalide (Ca^{2+} release inhibitor), nicardipine HC1 (L-type), nifedipine (L-type), niguldipine HC1 (L-type), nimodipine (L-type), nitrendipine (L-type), pimozide (L- and T- type), ruthenium red, ryanodine (SR channels), taicatoxin, verapamil HC1 (L-type), methoxy-verapamil HC1 (L-type), YS-035 HC1 (L-type)N[2(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dimethoxy N-methyl benzene ethaneamine HC1) and AV blockers.

79. (New) The composition of claim 77, wherein the adenosine receptor agonist is selected from N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CPA), N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (NECA), 2-[p-(2-carboxyethyl)phenethyl-amino-5'-N-ethylcarboxamido adenosine (CGS-21680),2-chloroadenosine, N^6-[2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl]ethyladenosine, 2-chloro-N^6-cyclopentyladenosine (CCPA), N-(4-aminobenzyl)-9-[5-(methylcarbonyl)-beta-D-robofuranosyl]-adenine (AB-MECA), ([IS-[1a, 2b, 3b, 4a(S^*)]]-4-[7-[[2-(3-chloro-2-thienyl)-1-methyl-propyl]amino]-3H-imidazole[4,5-b]pyridyl-3-yl]cyclopentane carboxamide (AMP579, N^6-(R)-phenylisopropyladenosine (R-PLA), amnophenylethyladenosine 9APNEA) and cyclohexyladenosine (CHA).

80. (New) The composition of claim ~~77~~, wherein the local anaesthetic is selected from mexiletine, diphenylhydantoin, prilocaine, procaine, mipivacaine and Class 1B antiarrhythmic agents.

81. (New) The composition of claim 77, wherein the local anaesthetic is selected from mexiletine, diphenylhydantoin, prilocaine, procaine, mipivacaine and Class 1B antiarrhythmic agents.

82. (New) The composition of claim 77, wherein the composition is a cardioplegic or cardioprotectant composition.

83. (New) The composition of claim 77, wherein active ingredients (i) and (ii) are administered together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient.

84. (New) The composition of claim 83, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient, is a buffer having a pH of about 6 to about 9.

85. (New) The composition of claim 83, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient, has low concentrations of potassium.

86. (New) The composition of claim 85, wherein the concentration of potassium is up to about 10mM.

87. (New) The composition of claim 84, wherein the buffer is Krebs-Henseleit, St. Thomas No. 2 solution, Tyrodes solution, Fremes solution, Hartmanns solution or Ringers-Lactate.

88. (New) The composition of claim 84, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, adjuvant or excipient has low concentrations of magnesium.

89. (New) The composition of claim 88, wherein the concentration of magnesium is up to about 2. 5mM.

90. (New) The composition of claims 78 wherein the active ingredients (i) and (ii) are administered together with another medicament.

91. (New) The composition of claim 90, wherein the medicament is dipyridamole or a clot-busting drug.